

SENATE ADOPTS  
DRY AMENDMENT

Final Vote on Federal Anti-liquor Control Is 30 to 8.

## DAY OF BRILLIANT DEBATE

Trinkle Says He Has Yet to Meet One Man Who Wants Mapp Law Repealed.

The resolution ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed the Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 30 to 8, after a resolution by Senator James E. Cannon, of Richmond, that the matter be referred to the popular vote had been rejected by a vote of 15 to 10.

A recorded vote was taken on the resolution to adopt the Federal amendment. Those voting for the amendment were Senators Addison, Allen, Andrews, Barham, Bowers, Conrad, Carbit, Davis, Drewry, Garrett, Gayle, Goodloe, Gunn, Henning, Jeffreys, Jordan, Lacy, Mapp, Matthews, Mitchell, Rinehart, Risson, Robertson, Royall, Strode, Thornton, Trinkle, Walker, Webb and West. Those opposed were Buchanan, Canine, Downing, Early, Goelrick, Gravatt, Holt and Wendenburg. A prior recorded vote on the resolution of Senator Cannon to submit the matter to the vote of the people as a substitute to the Senate vote showed all those who voted for the amendment voting against the substitute, with the exception of Senators Gunn and Drewry, who, after the defeat of the substitute resolution, fell in line with those for the Federal amendment.

## FLOQUENTLY DEFENDED

BY E. LEE TRINKLE

The resolution to adopt the amendment providing for national prohibition was called up by its patron, Senator G. Walter Mapp, of Accomac. It found its most eloquent defense in the distinguished Senator E. Lee Trinkle, of Wytheville, who reduced the confusion of the Senate to an appreciable silence. Senator Trinkle, following Senator Wendenburg's defense of the amendment, explained that the body in session was operating under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which has stood the test of democratic government, and that the burden of dealing with this amendment could not be shaken off their hands under any pretense of depriving Virginians of their vested and sacred rights of self-government. With fine sarcasm he insisted that the literature planned to the desks of the Senators speaking of the surrender of the police power and sacred States' rights has originated in the minds of the liquor interests. Senator Trinkle then followed others who had spoken in requesting the Senate to pass the resolution ratifying the Federal amendment, stating that he had yet to find the first man in all the thousands he had met since he was here in 1916 who did not approve the Mapp prohibition law, and ridiculing the notion of asking Virginians to state again by vote that prohibition had proved the greatest benefit of ages to the moral welfare of the world.

## SENATOR MAPP

## CLOSES THE DISCUSSION

Closing the discussion, Senator Mapp followed Senator Trinkle generally in line of argument, stating that the vote of the Senate on the resolution he had offered was following the path marked out by the Constitution of a government of free people provided for its amendment, and that as the question was in its nature peculiarly national, the doctrine of States' rights did not accurately apply. He termed "absurd" the injection of the principle into the question at all.

Senator Wendenburg, of Richmond, expressed his continued trust in local self-government, and, discussing Senator Cannon's substitute measure, sought to have the question referred to the qualified voters in their advisory capacity. He expressed his fear of centralized government, citing the trend that was a result of the Interstate Commerce Commission and its excess of powers. He therefore asked the Senate to eliminate sentiment from the discussion and to forget the generous rivalry with Mississippi to be first to relinquish her sacred powers.

Senator C. O'Connor Goelrick, of Fredericksburg, briefly discussed the question of surrender of the police powers and local self-government, lending his best aid to Senator Wendenburg's support of the substitute measure proposed by Cannon.

## SENATOR MAPP CALLS

## UP FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Senator Mapp, at the Senate session yesterday at noon, called up the resolution ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States intended to eliminate from America the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and, upon the reading thereof, Senator James E. Cannon, of Richmond, offered, as a substitute to the resolution, one requesting that the ratification of the proposed Federal amendment be left to the vote of the people.

Senator Cannon stated that though he voted against the enabling act, he favored submitting this question to the popular vote, seeking again the sanction of the voice of the people. Senator Cannon expressed regret that the prohibition amendment should be the first one it became his duty to vote upon in his experience as a Senator.

Senator Aubrey E. Strode, of Amherst, followed Senator Cannon, opposing the substitute resolution on the ground that the sentiment of Virginia had been tested and learned and that it was futile to waste Virginia's time and energy voting on a settled question.

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Named by Governor for  
Corporation Commission

ALEXANDER FORWARD.

ALEXANDER FORWARD IS  
NAMED ON COMMISSION

Appointed by Governor Stuart to Succeed J. Richard Wingfield.

## CHOICE MEETS COMMENDATION

Has Been Private Secretary to Governor for Past Four Years—Formerly Political Writer on the Staff of The Times-Dispatch.

Alexander Forward, private secretary to Governor Stuart, was yesterday named by the Governor as a member of the State Corporation Commission for a six-year term, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Mr. Forward will succeed J. Richard Wingfield, of Albemarle, who was not a candidate for reappointment. General expressions of approval were made yesterday by members of both branches, and the appointment is expected to receive prompt confirmation.

Among the many duties of the secretary of the Governor is to transmit messages from the executive to the General Assembly. Mr. Forward appeared on the floor of the House yesterday with a sealed envelope, which he laid on the desk of Clerk John W. Williams. Although his name had been mentioned for the position, and in political circles, his appointment had been forecast with considerable certainty, the appointee did not know that the envelope he carried named him for a position on the commission, of which Governor Stuart was himself one of the charter members.

Under the law the Governor is required to forward to the General Assembly his nomination for this position fifteen days before the term expires.

The incoming Governor, Westmoreland Davis, will send a nomination to the Legislature of 1920 to succeed Judge William F. Rhea and to that of 1922 to succeed Christopher B. Garrett.

## WAS POLITICAL WRITER

ON THE TIMES-DISPATCH

Mr. Forward was born in England, but came to this country when a boy, and lived for a number of years in Southwest Virginia, being engaged in the real estate and later in the newspaper business in Bristol. He came to Richmond about nine years ago as political writer for The Times-Dispatch, and for this paper reported two sessions of the Virginia Legislature, the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, when Woodrow Wilson was nominated and other events of importance. Among newspaper men he is known as the reporter who "covered" the shooting up of the Carroll County Circuit Court and the subsequent pursuit, capture, trial and conviction of members of the Allen gang of outlaws.

In June, 1913, he resigned from the staff of The Times-Dispatch to accept the position of editor of the Harrisonburg News-Record, then owned by former State Senator George B. Keel. He was editor of that paper and a resident of Harrisonburg when appointed by Governor Stuart as his private secretary four years ago. In the summer of 1913 he attended the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

## WIDE ACQUAINTANCE

## AMONG PUBLIC MEN

Mr. Forward has a wide acquaintance among the public men of the State. He has attended either in his capacity as a newspaper man or as the Governor's secretary every State Democratic convention in the past ten years. In the Governor's office his efficient handling of the enormous volume of daily routine has won for him the highest praise. A large amount of correspondence and detail connected with the operations of the selective draft law have fallen upon this office and been disposed of by Mr. Forward in connection with his other work. He was secretary of the Virginia commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and visited the Pacific Coast in the interests of Virginia's exhibition.

## Approve Special Message.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Senator Lewis, after a call at the White House yesterday, said the President had received expressions of approval of his message from every faction of politics.

SYSTEM OF ROADS  
FOR WHOLE STATE

Commission Proposes Comprehensive Plan of Connecting Highways.

## WILL RECEIVE FEDERAL AID

Use of Convicts Only on State Roads Is Recommended. Report Is Filed.

A comprehensive plan for thorough systematization of the State's highways through which funds provided by the Federal Aid act will be made available for road construction in Virginia is contained in the report of the commission appointed by the 1916 Legislature to outline a State Highway system, made to the General Assembly by Senator C. O'Connor Goelrick, chairman of the commission.

The commission recommends the incorporation of only 3,500 of the 52,000 miles of Virginia public roads into the system. For the reason, it states, that the best interest of the Commonwealth as a whole will be served through permanently improving those highways most important to the State's commerce. North and south and east and west highways are suggested to connect with those of contiguous states for the reason that these are most needed for marketing and for tourist travel. As far as is practicable, the roads recommended connect with cities, towns and county seats.

## ELIGIBLE FOR SHARE

## IN FEDERAL ROAD AID

By following the suggestions outlined, it is pointed out, the State would immediately become eligible for participation in the Federal Road Fund. Seven hundred thousand dollars would come from this source in this and next year. This sum would have to be supplemented by an equal sum from the State. It is suggested that this be raised through bond issue. The entire sum accruing from motor licenses, it is recommended, should be devoted to maintenance. These licenses now provide a revenue of about \$309,000 a year.

Three bills embodying some of the recommendations of the commission were yesterday introduced by Senator Goelrick. They are a part of a series of many which will appear from time to time until every recommendation is put before the General Assembly.

## TEXT OF REPORT

## OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS

The report follows:

In making the selection of the roads hereinafter set forth and shown on the map which accompanies this report as a part hereof, your committee was actuated by a desire to do exact justice among the counties of the State so far as same was possible without damage to the interest of the Commonwealth itself. In the opinion of your committee, it is impossible in the formulation of such a system as is proposed to make any allotment of mileage to the several counties in proportion, either to their area, population, taxable values or any other question of a similar kind, for the reason that the system in question must be adopted with the view of advancing the interest of the State at large, rather than that of any subdivision thereof.

We have selected those roads for inclusion in our system, the construction and maintenance of which will bring, in our opinion, the greatest benefit to the largest number of our people. It will be observed from the accompanying map that the system recommended consists of north and south and east and west roads, traversing in most instances the entire length and breadth of the State, and connecting with similar main trunk highways in the adjoining States of Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. This system connects the cities, towns and county seats of the State, so far as is practicable, and when its construction is completed will furnish ready and easy communication between important points in Virginia and will afford to the farmers of the State convenient markets and ready access thereto.

## MILLIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

## BY TOURISTS OVER GOOD ROADS

While your committee, as stated above, has sought to recommend a system for Virginia which will connect with those of adjoining States, yet we wish to make it clear that our principal desire has been to incorporate in said system those roads which appear to us to be of the most importance to our own people. At the same time we wish to emphasize the importance of

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CHARTER CHANGES  
SENT TO COUNCIL

After Stormy Session, Committee Favors Abolition of Administrative Board.

## BITTER OPPOSITION SHOWN

McCarthy Says Board Has Its Petition Ready, and "All Will Go Down Together."

After numerous amendments of a minor nature, the Council Committee on Charter Changes shortly after midnight this morning voted to recommend to the Council for adoption the report of its subcommittee, advocating a more centralized administration of the city business and providing for greater efficiency and responsibility in municipal affairs. The paper in its entirety, after being approved section by section, was carried by a vote of 4 to 3 at the close of one of the stormiest sessions held in the Council chamber in recent months.

The vote was: Ayes—Aldermen Fuller and Councilmen Peters, Powell and Jose. Nays—Aldermen Adams and Workman and Councilman Mills.

As adopted, the committee's report provides as follows:

Abolition of the Administrative Board, the Board of Fire Commissioners, various offices in South Richmond, City Auditor, City Treasurer and the Police Court, Part II.

## Removal of the Hustings Court,

Part I, to the City Hall, with its jurisdiction confined entirely to civil matters; the broadening of the Mayor's powers and the appointment of a purchasing agent by the Council.

Creation of six general departments to administer the city's affairs, four of which will be under the Mayor; creation of an advisory council of four members, selected from department heads, excepting those of the law and the general departments, to sit with the Mayor.

All changes to be ratified by the people, after being approved by the General Assembly.

## OPPOSITION TO CHANGES

## IS MOST BITTER AT TIMES

Opposition to various sections of the report was bitter at times, and notice of many which will appear from time to time until every recommendation is put before the General Assembly. Captain Carlton McCarthy, of the Administrative Board, who spoke for two hours before the committee, Aldermen W. W. Workman, of Madison Ward, and Councilman Morgan R. Mills, of Jefferson Ward, declaring that they would use every effort to defeat any such plan of municipal government.

Mr. Workman, in opposing the paper in its entirety, declared that he would be a party to a suit to force the city, by mandamus proceedings, to live up to its contract in the agreement made when Manchester was consolidated.

After more than two hours had been consumed in discussion, just as the committee began to take up the subcommittee's report section by section, Captain Mills exploded a bombshell in the committee. He offered, as a substitute for the entire report, a resolution requesting the General Assembly for permission to call a special election, to determine whether or not the mode of government be changed, and, if a change were to be made, to elect a charter commission.

Silence reigned supreme in the room as he made this announcement. It came as a shock to other members of the committee and to the large audience crowded into the Council Chamber. The committee, however, had been prepared for startling developments when Captain McCarthy had declared that "we have the petition which will force you to place the matter before the people. Make no mistake. If we go"—having reference to the Administrative Board—"we shall pull the house down with us. We'll all go down together."

## McCarthy Says Board's

## CHARTER PETITION IS READY

In offering his substitute, Captain Mills declared that it was designed as a co-operative measure, and for the purpose of expediting matters. Considerable time would also be saved, he said, for Captain McCarthy had previously declared that the petition, containing the names of 25 per cent of the qualified voters of the city, was ready for presentation to the Council.

"That petition, as I understand the law, makes our action in the matter mandatory. We shall be forced to call an election, and this work we are now doing will be of no value. We can go

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE  
PASSES IN HOUSE

How Members of House Voted on Woman Suffrage Amendment

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Following is the line-up of the House on the suffrage amendment:

## Democrats who voted in favor of the amendment:

Alexander, Ayres, Barkley, Barnhart, Beakes, Beshlin, Blanton, Booher, Borland, Brodbeck, Brumbaugh, Byrnes, of Tennessee; Caldwell, Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Cantrell, Caraway, Carey, Carter, of Oklahoma; Church, of California; Connally, of Texas; Connelly, of Kansas; Cox, Crosser, Dale, of New York; Decker, Denton, Dickinson, Dill, Dixon, Dooling, Doolittle, Drane, Egan, Evans, Ferris, Fields, Fisher, Flynn, Foster, Gallagher, Gatliff, Gandy, Garrett, of Texas; Godwin, of Arkansas; Gregg, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hastings, Hayden, Helvering, Henaley, Hilliard, Jago, Jacobson, Johnson, of Kentucky; Jones, of Texas; Keating, Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Kettner, Lea, of California; Linthicum, Littlepage, Locke, Luna, McAndrews, McLintie, McKee, Meher, May, Neely, Oldfield, Oliver, of New York; Shaughnessy, Phelps, Rainey, Baker, Bonjue, Ruder, Rucker, Russell, Sabath, Scully, Sears, Shackelford, Shallenberger, Sherwood, Shouse, Sims, Charles B. Smith, Thomas F. Smith, Stephens, Sterling, Sullivan, Summers, Taylor, of Arkansas; Taylor, of Colorado; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Vanduyke, Walton, Weaver, Welling, Wingo—total, 101.

## Democrats voting in the negative:

Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Bankhead, Bell, Black, Blackburn, Brand, Buchanan, Burnett, Byrnes, of South Carolina; Cassler, Carlin, Clark, of Florida; Claypool, Condy, Cotter, Crisp, Dent, Dewalt, Dies, Dominick, Doremus, Doughton, Dupre, Eagle, Espinal, Flood, Gard, Garner, of Texas; Garrett, of Tennessee; Glass, Godwin, Goodwin, of Arkansas; Gordon, Gray, of Alabama; Hardy, Harrison, of Mississippi; Harrison, of Virginia; Hefflin, Helm, Houston, Howard, Humphreys, Hull, of Tennessee; Huddleston, Jones, of Virginia; Kehoe, Key, Kinchloe, Kitchell, Larsen, Lazo, Lee, of Georgia; Leake, Lever, Longenecker, McMenroe, Mansfield, Martin, McLaughlin, Moore, Nichols, of South Carolina; Oliver, of Alabama; Olney, Overmyer, Overstreet, Park, Polk, of Delaware; Pon, Price, Quinn, Ragsdale, Rayburn, Reardon, Robinson, House, of Kentucky; Sanders, of Louisiana; Saunders, of Virginia; Sherley, Simon, Snyder, Small, Snook, Steagall, Stedman, Steele, Stephens, of Mississippi; Stevenson, Tague, Talbot, Venable, Vinson, Walker, Watson, Webb, Welby, White, of Ohio; Wilson, of Louisiana; Wilson, of Texas; Wise, Young, of Texas—total, 100.

## Republicans who voted in the affirmative:

Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Bachman, Bland, of Indiana; Bowers, Britten, Browne, Burroughs, Butler, Campbell, of Kansas; Cannon, Carter, of Massachusetts; Chandler, of New York; Chandler, of Oklahoma; Clark, of Pennsylvania; Clason, Cooper, of Ohio; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Copley, Costello, Crampton, Car-

## FRANCE FOLLOWS SUIT

## Government to Discuss Diplomatic Conduct of War, Deputies Are Informed.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, January 10.—The government has accepted discussion of its diplomatic conduct of the war for tomorrow. This announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Mayeras, expressed the hope that the government would make a definite declaration. He regretted that the French statesmen had allowed themselves to be anticipated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

The President of the United States, he said, had once more spoken to the world as he would have liked France to speak. Victorious since the Marne, declared M. Mayeras, it was France's place to speak.

## HUNS SICK OF WAR, SAYS

## VETERAN OF ARRAS

(By Associated Press.)

Private McElween Relates How He Came to Grips With Boches.

## THRILLING BATTLE STORY

Life "Over There" Is Described by One Who Has Seen Both Its Humorous and Grossest Sides During Service in Trenches.

## BY PRIVATE JOHN C. McELWEEN.

(The International News Bureau, Inc.)

(A more vivid, thrilling, humorous, witty, gruesome, zippy and colorfully funny story of the life in the trenches has never been written. The narrator of this "Life in the Trenches" is a young Scotchman who at the outbreak of the war was employed in the capacity of a humble clerk in a London bank. He tells the story of his numberless adventures from the day of his landing at a certain French port to the time when he was "tagged for Blighty." "Participant in more than twenty "battles," fifty "raids," and three "great pushes," wounded eight times, but never asked to be "sent home," each time returning to the battle line, for he "was lonesome for the trenches and the Fritzies"; cursing at misfortune, but with always a smile on his lips; now laughing, now sighing, but never grumbling; this wonderful specimen of Scottish grit and English sportsmanship tells a story that keeps his reader always near him, feeling his every impulse, cursing when he curses, and laughing when he laughs.)

You've never been in France? Well, believe me, France is just a big battle field.

When I landed, fighting looked to me as if it was the national profession. At the port where we left His Majesty's ship Blighty, the quays were

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NARROW MARGIN  
PROVES SURPRISE  
TO SUPPORTERS

Measure Gets Exactly Required Number of Affirmative Votes.

WOMEN IN GALLERIES  
GO WILD OVER RESULT

Literally Fall on Each Other's Necks When Announcement Is Made.

## MANN AND SIMS PROMINENT

Latter Just Out of Sick Bed, and Hardly Able to Walk, Helps Settle the Issue.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Woman suffrage by Federal constitutional amendment won in the House to-night with exactly the required number of affirmative votes.

While members in their seats and throngs in the galleries waited with eager interest, the House adopted by a vote of 274 to 136 a resolution providing for the submission of the States to a so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for national enfranchisement of women.

But for the promise of Speaker Clark to cast his vote from the chair for the resolution if it was needed, the change of a single vote to the opposition would have meant defeat. Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital, where he has been under treatment ever since Congress convened, and Representative Sims, of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed and hardly able to walk to his seat, brought the votes that settled the issue.

The House hardly had adjourned before the suffrage champions began their fight for favorable action on the Senate side of the Capitol. Recent polls there have indicated that the necessary two-thirds could not be mustered, but encouraged by the House victory and counting upon the influence of President Wilson, who came to their support last night, the suffragists hope to swing the Senate into line so as to have the amendment before the State Legislatures during the coming year. They feel sure, at least, of forcing a vote in the Senate before the present session ends.

## CLOSE VICTORY OF MEASURE

## CREATES GENERAL SURPRISE

Advocates of the amendment had been supremely confident of the result in the House after President Wilson advised the members who called upon him last night to support it. They were so confident that the close vote was received with amazement and some of the opponents were almost as much surprised. When the first roll call was finished unofficial counts put the result in doubt, and before the Speaker could make an announcement there was a demand for a recapitulation. Then the name of each member and the way he was recorded was read.

Announcement of the vote was greeted with wild applause and cheering. Women in the galleries literally fell upon each other, hugging and shouting: "Glory, glory, hallelujah!"

The resolution, as adopted, follows: "Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women. Resolved, by the Senate and House, etc., two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures and courts of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —, section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Section 2.—Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

## ATTEMPTS MADE TO AMEND

## MEASURE PROVE FUTILE

Every attempt made to amend this language was beaten. Representative Gard, of Ohio, tried unsuccessfully to put on it the same limitation carried by the resolution for the prohibition constitutional amendment, that it must be ratified by the States within seven years from the date of its submission. Representative Moore, of Indiana, sought to have a referendum or special convention in each State required. The Gard amendment was rejected, 159 to 246, and the Moore amendment, 131 to 272.

When the final vote came on the resolution, Representative Austin, of Tennessee, challenged the vote of Representative Dominick, of South Carolina, who appeared late in the roll call, and said he had not heard his name called. Mr. Dominick told the Speaker he was in the hall and listening and did not hear his name called. His vote was then recorded.

The Speaker watched the vote, prepared to cast his own into the breach

December Advertising in Richmond Newspapers  
as Reported by New York Newspaper Accountants

NEW YORK, N. Y., January 10, 1918.—De Lisser Bros., expert newspaper accountants and auditors of this city, have completed their survey, showing the amount of advertising published in various papers during the month of December, 1917. Richmond newspapers make the following showing:

TIMES-DISPATCH	498,589	agate lines
Second Newspaper	489,090	agate lines
Third Newspaper	319,613	agate lines
Fourth Newspaper	154,554	agate lines

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